
APPENDIX C: THE STREETS OF CITY POINT

THE STREETS OF CITY POINT

The following information is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Inventory that was completed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in the mid-1970s, when the City Point Historic District was created. Property changes and improvements that have occurred since that time have been noted wherever possible.

Prince Henry Avenue

Prince Henry Avenue was the original main street of City Point and its west side was settled the earliest. It was called Main Street when City Point was a town. Various businesses and the post office were located on the street. The Avenue is home to several “architecturally significant” buildings, including the Cook House, St. John’s Rectory, and the Christopher Proctor House.

East Side



449 Prince Henry Ave: ca. 1910. Modified Colonial Revival. Frame, 2 stories, low-pitch hipped roof. Double-

hung, 2 over 2 sash windows. House retains original paneled frieze. *Bottom left.*



451 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1900. Modified Colonial Revival. Frame, 1 story, low-pitch cross gable roof, 1 bay, enclosed 2-story entrance/vestibule addition with shed roof in north bay. Double-hung, 2 over 2 sash windows. Stylized pediments in gable ends, wrap porches on river side. *Above.*

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501 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1832. Belch House. Early 19th Century Vernacular/Greek Revival. Frame, 1-story “lean-to” at rear (east) is early addition. Weatherboard, pent roof between first and second stories, and gabled porch chamber are modern additions (ca. 1965). Much altered. These features disguise early nineteenth century period appearance. Originally house may have been two bays with exterior side chimney to the north. This house was used as a hospital during the Civil War. *Above.*



503 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1830-1850. Richard Brookins House. Modified Georgian. 19th Century Vernacular.

Frame, 2-stories, hipped roof, 2 bays, 3-bay hipped porch (later addition). 1-story addition to south side and to rear (east). *Bottom left.*



505 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1850. Bishop House. Greek Revival Cottage. Frame, 1 story, low-pitch hipped roof, 5 bays. Post- Civil War, 5-bay hipped Eastlake porch addition was removed ca. 1960-70s; exterior side chimneys; 1-bay gable-roof addition to south. *Above.*



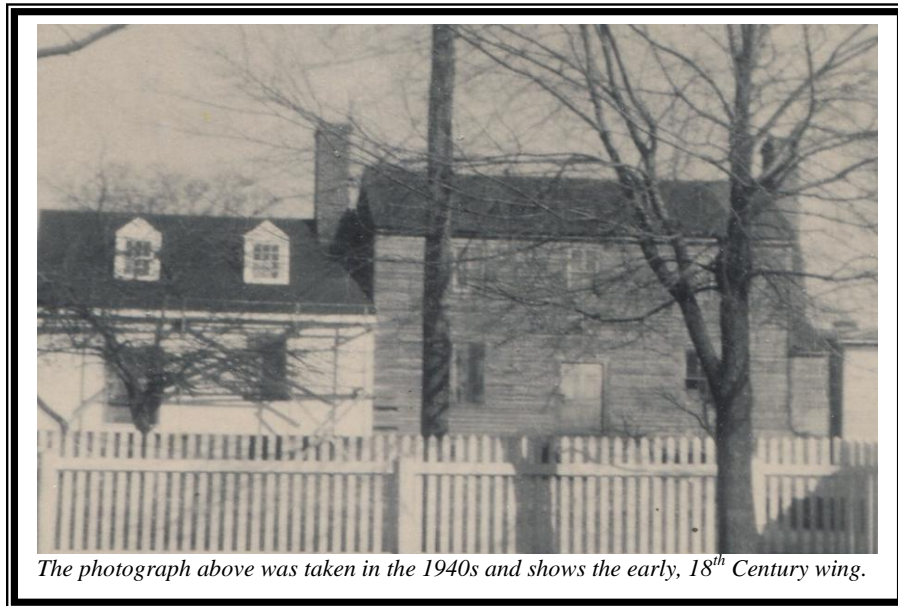
Photo above shows view of Prince Henry, looking south, with 449 at the end of the street. Buildings at right have been razed. One was the Post Office.

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599 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1810. City Point House. Early Federal. Frame, 2-stories, gable roof, 3 bays, hipped roof porch (later addition); central hall plan with exterior end chimneys. This house, once used as a tavern, is said to have been built as early as 1730; however, remaining architectural evidence indicates construction from the early nineteenth century. A 1-story wing, once to the north of the existing structure, was removed in 1964. This wing may have been the original eighteenth century house. 3rd story dormers, early 2-story, 2-bay addition to north removed 1930s, and original clapboard siding removed circa 1960s; some original wainscoting and evidence of clapboard remain. A mid-twentieth century photo shows a 2-story veranda on the river side.



The building is now used as a Masonic Lodge and has been significantly altered since its initial construction.



The photograph above was taken in the 1940s and shows the early, 18th Century wing.

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West Side



609 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1912. Dr. Shands' Office. Early 20th Century Cottage. Brick, 1-story, hipped roof, 3-bays; central, 1-bay, hipped-roof porch; alternating stretcher/header every second course. Remaining courses are stretchers. Central chimney. The structure was originally a 3-room physician's office built by Dr. A.R. Shands of Miami Lodge. *Above.*



611-613 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1920. Georgian Revival. Brick, 2 ½ stories, double residence, hipped roof, 2 hipped

dormer vents, 6 bays; composed of two town houses of 3 bays each. Each town house has a central entrance flanked by double hung, 6 over 6 sash windows. Two second-floor windows are placed closer together, yet symmetrical to the entrance of each unit. The original wide, gabled veranda, spanning both units, was removed ca. 1963 and replaced with concrete decks and Georgian Revival aedicule around the doors. The interior wall separating each unit's staircase was removed to unite the town houses into single family residences, ca. 1970s. *Bottom left.*



615-617 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1920. Georgian Revival. Brick, 2 stories, double residence, hipped roof, 4 bays; double residence is composed of 2 town houses of 2 bays each. Each is a mirror image of the other. Each town house has a side entrance. The inside bays hold the entrance doors on the first floor. The original wide, gable veranda has been removed (ca. 1960-1970s). Georgian Revival aedicule around each door. *Above.*

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500 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1840. Modified Greek Revival Cottage. Once a post office. Razed late twentieth century. *Right.*



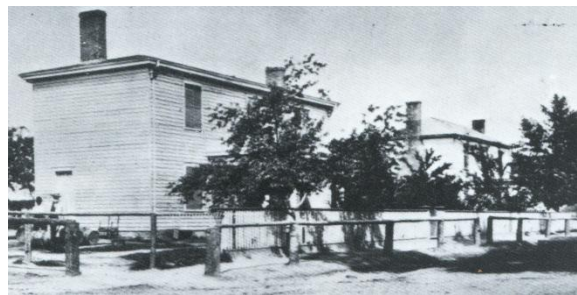
600 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1858. Cook House. Greek Revival. Frame, 2 stories, low-pitch roof, 3 bays; 1-story, central, 3-bay porch. Box cornice, pediment-shaped window heads. Four-light transom above central door. Interior side chimneys. Porch entablature includes double frieze with dentils on each level. White picket fence fronts property. Late 19th century to early 20th century garden house (lattice), with pyramidal roof, to southwest of lot. House was used by a Union officer during the City Point Civil War occupation. *Right.*



602 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1848. St. John's Rectory. Greek Revival. Frame, 2-story, hipped roof, 3 bays, box cornice, double-hung, 8 over 8 windows. Exterior end chimneys. Central door with later (third quarter of 20th century) Classic surrounds. 1 ½ story, 2-bay side wing addition with gable roof and 2 gabled dormer windows. Clapboard siding replaced by aluminum siding. Front porch and original doorway were removed in 1955 renovation. Used by Union troops during Civil War. *Right.*



The black and white photograph at right, ca. 1864, indicates that 600 and 602 Prince Henry originally had similar facades.



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608 Prince Henry Avenue: ca. 1800. Christopher Proctor House. Early Federal. Frame, 2 stories, gable roof with 2 gabled dormer windows, 5 bays, 1-story, 1-bay aedicule central entrance porch with gable roof, supported by 4 attenuated Tuscan columns. Double-hung, 9 over 9 sash windows on first floor. 6 over 9 sash windows on second floor. Building preserves much of its original fabric, including early porches to east and west. Dormers and rear (west) wing are later additions. The frame smokehouse (pictured at the right) with pyramidal roof, south of 616, is the most notable of early outbuildings still standing within the historic district. Its unusually large size gives it distinction.



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Brown Avenue (formerly Prince George Ave.)

Brown Avenue - East Side

601 Brown Avenue: ca. 1955. Vernacular. Pressed brick; 1 story; gable roof with low central cross gable. 1-bay brick wing to south and 1-story, 1-bay, brick-and-frame enclosed porch to the north. Gable wing roofs lower than main building. *Below.*



603: ca. 1830. Dr. Eppes/General Collis House. Modified Greek Revival. Frame on brick foundation, 1-story, hipped roof, 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed porch addition. 6 over 6, double-hung windows with stylized Classical details. One-light transom over central door. Additions to rear east. The present long side of 603 originally fronted Brown Avenue. The house was rotated by owner, City Point Postmaster, Henry Munt. The original entrance was sealed. An original side entrance is the present front door. The move took place in order to make room for 605 Brown which the owner built as a speculative project, ca. 1928-1930. 603 Brown was occupied by General Charles Collis and his family during the Civil War. *Above right.*



605 Brown Avenue: ca. 1940. Vernacular Cottage. Frame on brick foundation, 1-story, gable roof, 3 bays with 1-bay cross gable wing to rear, 2-bay porch. *Below.*



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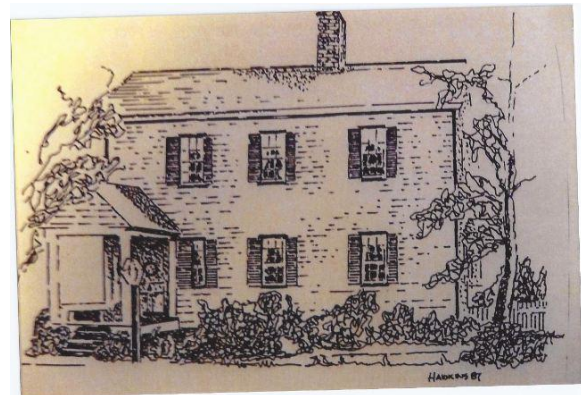
609 Brown Avenue: ca. 1887. City Point Early History Museum at St. Dennis Chapel. Vernacular Gothic Revival. Frame, 1-story, gable roof, 3 bays, 3-bay addition in gable end. Stylized Gothic/Classical moldings around 6 over 6, double-hung-sash windows. Three-light transom over central door. Additions to rear. Built by the U.S. Navy, this post-war Civil War chapel was used by U.S. Navy gunboat crewmen and their families. With the departure of the naval forces the chapel was converted to a residence. An Eastlake porch located along front entrance was removed when Historic Hopewell Foundation restored the building to its 1887 form. *Below.*



611 Brown Avenue: ca. 1925-1930. Vernacular Cottage. 1-story cottage, hipped roof with gable side wing, 3 bays with rear, 1-bay wing to south. Asbestos siding. Brick entrance steps are later addition. *Below.*



Sketch below is of 615 Brown Avenue, The Porter House, ca. 1810. More detailed information is on the following page.



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613 Brown Avenue: ca. 1925-1930. Vernacular Cottage. Frame, 1-story, gable roof, 3 bays, central projecting 1-bay porch with cross gable roof. House fronted by white picket fence. *Below.*



The photograph to the below reflects its present-day appearance. It is now a private family residence. *Below*



615 Brown Avenue: ca. 1810. Porter House. Federal. House may have originally been a 3-bay, Federal-style residence with exterior chimney to the south. Frame, 2 stories, gable roof, 4 bays, 9 over 6, double-hung-sash windows on first floor. 3 over 1, double-hung-sash windows on second floor. Two-story and one-story additions to rear (east). Late twentieth century renovations included the razing of a 1-story, 4-bay Colonial Revival porch addition, and the re-construction of the present entryway, using Civil War-era photos. Double story screened side porch was built ca. 2000.



The Porter House was used as a residence by the soldiers of the Fourth Infantry Band of the Union Army. The band is pictured at the top right in this Civil War era photograph.

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West Side

600 Brown Avenue: ca. 1927-1930. Craftsman Bungalow. Frame, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with 1-bay central cross gable dormer, 5 bays; 1 story, 1-bay, gable-roofed central entrance porch supported by attenuated Doric Columns. Porch addition in 2 south bays, 6 over 1 double-hung-sash windows on main body; three windows in central dormer. This building occupies the site of a one-room schoolhouse erected circa 1900. *Right.*



602 Brown Avenue: ca. 1927-1930. Craftsman Bungalow. Frame. 1 ½ stories, gable roof with 3-bay central shed dormer, 6 bays, 1-story, 2-bay, gable roofed central porch entrance supported by tapered porch posts. 3 over 1, double-hung-sash windows. Dormer contains 3 over 1 windows. Entrance is slightly off center to north. Exposed rafters on porch, dormers, and roof. Exposed tie beam on porch. *Below.*



604 Brown Avenue: ca. 1927-1930. Craftsman Bungalow. Frame, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with central 1-bay cross gable dormer, 3 bays, 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch. Porch shed roof supported by tapered porch posts. Porch rests on brick base. 3 over 1 double-hung-sash windows. Dormer contains three 3 over 1 windows. Central entrance. Paired windows in north and south bays. *Below.*



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Francis Street

Francis Street, named after Captain Francis Eppes, who received the original land patent in 1635, overlooks the mouth of the Appomattox River. The land was originally a part of Appomattox Plantation and was not developed until the early part of the twentieth century.

717 Francis Street: ca. 1961. Georgian Revival. Brick, 2 stories, hipped roof, 3 bays, 1-story entrance porch in center bay. Oval window in central second floor bay. Entrance porch features wrought iron railing on roof. Side exterior chimney. *Below.*



Cedar Lane

Cedar Lane was the formal entrance road to Appomattox Plantation, and is so-named after the cedar trees that continue to line the drive. The trees are therefore a significant part of the district, and as such, are worthy of preservation and protection. A number of the existing trees were re-planted by the City Point Civic Association in the 1980s, following a tornado that destroyed 100 year-old specimens on both sides of the street. The ARB is committed to maintaining and/or replacing these distinctive plantings that contribute to the unique character of the City Point Historic District.

West Side

506 Cedar Lane: ca. 1937-1940. Colonial Revival. Brick, 5-course American bond, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays. Entrance is in central bay. One-story brick side wing to north. One-story porch to south enclosed ca. 2009. *Below.*



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510 Cedar Lane: ca. 1920s. Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick painted white, 2 stories, gambrel roof with 3-bay shed dormer, 3 bays, 1-story porch to south. One-story entrance porch in center bay. Side interior chimney. Paired hung windows in first floor and north and south dormer bays. Tripartite window in central dormer bay. Transom and sidelights from central-bay entrance. This structure is the property of the National Park Service. *Below.*



East Side

505 Cedar Lane: ca. 1840. St. John's Episcopal Church. Gothic Revival. Brick, 5-course American bond, 1 ½ stories, gable roof, 1-story brick, gable entrance. Nave intersected by 3 pairs of cross gables (north-south). Transept reflects later addition. Lancet door and windows. Brick buttresses on building's corners and between cross gable bays. Brick wall surrounds property. Small cemetery in south and rear section of church yard. Union army used church as signal station and stockade, and as a place of worship in 1864-65. *Above Right.*



509 Cedar Lane: ca. 1940. St. John's Rectory. Modified "Tudor Style." Brick and Stucco, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with 3-bay shed dormer, 3 bays, 1 ½ story gabled entrance in south bay. Half-timbering in dormer and in entrance bay. Enclosed 1-story porch to north. Exterior end chimney to north side. This home is now a private residence and is no longer owned by St. John's. *Below.*



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601 Cedar Lane: ca. 1938-1940. Colonial Revival. Pressed brick with random glazed stretchers, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with 3-bay shed dormer, 3 bays with diminished 1 ½ story, 1 bay brick wing to south. Wing has gable roof with 1-bay shed dormer. Large gable entrance hood supported by curvilinear brackets in central bay, paired double-hung-sash windows on first floor and dormer levels in north, south, and side wing bays. Single, double-hung-sash windows in central dormer bay. Central entrance flanked by sidelights. Vertical brick stretchers for all wall opening lintels. Headers for all window sills. *Below.*



609 Cedar Lane: ca. 1978. Colonial Revival. Originally frame but currently covered with vinyl siding, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays with 1-story, 1-bay frame wing to the north, 1-story frame porch set on brick landing in north bay of house. Exterior end chimneys. Originally 6 over 6, double-hung-sash windows. Windows have been replaced. *Above right.*



611 Cedar Lane: ca. 1937-1939. Colonial Revival. 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays with 1-story, 1-bay brick wing to south, 1-story, 1-bay enclosed frame porch wing to north. One-story, pedimented “Colonial” entrance porch in south bay. Vertical stretchers for all wall opening lintels. Headers for all window sills. Exterior end chimney to north. *Below.*



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615 Cedar Lane: ca. 1985. Colonial Revival. Brick, 2 stories, gable roof with shed dormers on second story, 1-story flanking wings, 3 bays, paired windows on first floor, 1-story covered porch across the main house. Exterior end chimney. *Below.*



617 Cedar Lane: ca. 1938-1940. Modified Colonial Revival. Brick (all stretchers), 1 ½ stories, gable roof with shed dormer in the south 3 bays, 6 bays, semi-circular entrance hood supported by curvilinear brackets. Enclosed projecting brick porch in south bay. Exterior end chimney to north. *Below.*



Pelham Avenue

South Side

1002 Pelham Avenue: ca. 1900. Vernacular. Two stories, Demolition by Neglect, ca. 1989. *

1010 Pelham Avenue: ca. 1975. Contemporary Tract House. Does not contribute to historic character of district.*

North Side

1005 Pelham Avenue: ca. 1900. Modified Colonial Revival. Turned work on porch columns. Demolished in 1980 due to fire.*

1007 Pelham Avenue: ca. 1920. Vernacular. Demolished in 1980, demolition by neglect.*

**Included in National Register of Historic Places Inventory, 1976. Demolition occurred prior to the establishment of the Hopewell Architectural Review Board.*

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Bank Street

South Side

1000 Bank Street: ca. 1925. Bungalow. Frame, 1-story, gable roof, 3 bays, low-pitch, hipped roof, exposed rafters, porch. Gable façade faces street. Entrance in central bay. *Below.*



North Side

1001-1025 Bank Street: ca. 1917-1930. Early 20th Century Row House. Brick, 2-stories, low-pitch parapet roof, with full brick-walled basement. Thirteen brick row houses extending the length of the block. Parapet roof breaks into 7 distinct sections with central section lower. From end to center parapet alternated from paired stepped gables to paired shed, to paired flat stepped parapet. With the exception of the central merlon, each gable and stepped parapet section contains 4 diamond-shaped, cut stones. These in turn are patterned to form a larger implied diamond, flanked by 2 recessed brick panels. Each row house is 2 bays in width and is fronted by a 1-story, 1-bay hipped roofed porch. Cement stairs are located between every other porch. Porches are fronted by a coursed ashlar retaining wall extending the length of the block. *Below.*

Row Garages: ca. 1927-1930. Garages built for use by occupants of row houses. These structures provide an example of early resident, urban amenities. *Not Pictured.*



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Maplewood Avenue (formerly Maple Avenue)

North Side

1003 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1850. Wiseman House. Modified Greek Revival. Frame, 2 stories, low-pitch hipped roof, 3 bays, 1-story, 3-bay porch in central bay. 6 over 6, double-hung-sash windows. Interior end chimneys. Turn work on porch columns (later addition). Simple porch rails. Four-light fan in entrance door. Cinderblock porch base. *Below.*



1005 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1910-1915. Vernacular. Frame, 2 stories, gable roof, 2 bays, 1-story, 2-bay porch with gable roof (porch and roof pediments echo each other). Altered. Converted from single-family dwelling to duplex. *Below.*



1007 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1972. Contemporary. Builder speculative house. Does not conform to established architectural patterns of the district.

1011 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1927-1930. Bungalow. Brick, 1 ½ stories, hipped roof with central shed dormer, 3 bays, 3-bay enclosed porch; five-light window in dormer. Extended brick to mark capitals on brick piers. *Below.*



1013 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1899-1910. Cook House Annex. Queen Anne Style. Frame, 2 stories, hipped roof with projecting gable bay, 2 bays, 1-bay porch. Stylized Doric columns support porch roof. Bay windows in east bay, 1 over 1, double-hung-sash windows. Entrance in west bay. *Below.*



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North Side (crossing Prince Henry toward the James River)

***1103 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1916. Bungalow.** Frame, 1 ½ stories, gable roof, 2 bays, 1 story, 2-bay screened porch with battered posts on brick piers.

***1105 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1950. Vernacular.** Cinder block, 2 stories, low-pitch hipped roof, 2 bays, 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch in east bay.

***1107 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1925. Vernacular.** Frame, 1 ½ stories, gable roof, 3 bays; entrance in central bay. “Bricktex” siding detracts from historic period appearance.

***1311 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1925. Vernacular.** Frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, 1-story “L” porch. Asbestos siding detracts from historic period appearance.

South Side

***1010 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1927. Vernacular/Builder’s Cottage.** Frame, 2-story, gable roof (facing street), 2 bays, 2-bay enclosed porch, 6 over 1 sash. Shingled tympanum and porch.

***1012 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1927. Vernacular/Builder’s Cottage.** Frame. 1-story, clipped-gable roof (facing street), 2 bays, 2-bay enclosed porch with clipped-gable roof, 6 over 1 sash. Tympanums of house and porch gable shingled. 1010 and 1012 were probably built at the same time.

**These structures are not part of the local historic district; however, they were*

included in the National/Virginia Register Nomination.

1016 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1880. James House: Modified Greek Revival. Frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, 3 bays with 1-story, 2-bay “L” shaped porch. Twentieth century alterations negatively impact the historic character of this house. These include the aluminum siding, aluminum porch supports, and the chain-link fence surrounding the property. *Below.*



James House late 19th Century

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1018-1020 & 1024-1026 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1914. Maplewood Apartments. Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular. Brick, 2-stories, low-pitch roof, 4 bays. Double-occupancy commercial building. Each store is 2 bays in width, mirroring the other. First and second floors are visually separated by continuous cornice. Parapet roof is punctuated by corbelled brick brackets (merlons). Arched doorways in center of façade. Stone lintels on second floor windows. Stone sills on first-and second-floor windows. Diamond-shaped stone in each parapet gable (2). Converted to apartments in the 1920s. *Right.*

1022 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1927. Maplewood Apartments. Early 20th Century Vernacular. Brick, 2 stories, low-pitch roof, 3 bays, gable entrance hood supported by brackets over central door. Stone sills. Relieving arch over windows and door. One-light transom over door. This building is a connecting wing between two early 20th century commercial buildings, now converted to apartments.

1028 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1927. Maplewood Apartments. Early 20th Century Vernacular. Brick, 2-stories, low-pitch roof, 4 bays, 2 entrances, each with a gable hood supported by brackets. Stone sills. Relieving arches over windows and doors. Recessed cross in brickwork above and to the east of door on east 2-bay projection. This building is an “L”-shaped, connecting wing between two early 20th century commercial buildings, now converted to apartments.



1030 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1912-1914. Bank of City Point/Maplewood Apartments. Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular. Brick, 2-stories, low-pitch roof, 6 bays. Present entrance is in third bay. Original entrance has been altered. Projecting stonework along corners to suggest quoins. Classical entablature with triglyph and metope pattern, surmounted by parapet roof. Diamond-and circle stone pattern along brick parapet. Stone sills on all windows. All wall openings capped by flat brick arches, with projecting stone keystone. String course along bottom of façade. Pictured below. 1018-1020, 1024-1026, and 1030 were probably built at the same time. *Below.*



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South Side (crossing Prince Henry toward the James River)

1100 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1983. Wood frame with sheathing. Gable roof. Asphalt shingles. Masonite exterior; Colonial Revival; 3 dormers, 5 bays, 1-bay entrance. *Below.*



1102 Maplewood Avenue: ca. 1916. Vernacular Speculative Cottage. Brick and stucco, gable roof with cross gable in west bay, 1-story, 4 bays, 1-bay entrance porch with “pedimented” roof in second gable. Exterior end chimney to east. *Below.*



Pecan Avenue

The granite spall paving on the hill leading to the wharf was laid during the Civil War and is a reminder of the heavy traffic on Pecan Avenue when City Point served as a Union Supply depot. Below is a view looking north toward the James River. *Below.*



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South Side

1000 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1910. Overseer's House. Early 20th Century Cottage. Frame, 1-story, hipped roof, 3 bays, central 1-bay, hipped roof porch. Central interior chimney. Double-hung, 2 over 2 sash windows originally hung in side bays. Current windows are replacements. Corner of building's pilaster and porch posts allude slightly to the Classical columns with capitals. Asbestos shingles detract from historic period appearance. *Below.*



1006 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1910. Modified Colonial Revival. Frame, 2-stories, hipped roof, 3 bays, 1-story, 2-bay Colonial Revival porch across façade. One-story addition to west. Entrance in west bay. *Below.*



1008 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1920. Bungalow. Frame, 1 ½ stories, hipped roof with central hipped dormer, with 3-bay front porch. Entrance in central bay. The front porch lost its original battered posts and stylized capitals in a previous renovation. *Below.*



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1010 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1910. Temple House. Modified Colonial Revival. Frame, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof, 3 bays, 1-story, 2-bay Colonial Revival porch across façade. Imposing 2 ½ story addition to east breaks with scale and character of the original building. Addition is equal in breadth, yet high mansard-like roof with central dormer conflicts with the scale and form of the original structure. First floor of addition divided into 2 bays. East bay is an open porch extending to the rear of the building. Entrance is in the west bay of the addition. The second floor rests atop both the open porch and west bay entrance and consists of a large, 3-part bay window, in turn topped by a straight roof cornice. Fronting the addition is a 2-bay, 1-story shed porch with central low pediment. This shed roof is supported by delicate paired columns on each side. This delicacy greatly contrasts with the large mass of the bay window above. Addition is before 1927 and appears to be a cross between Colonial Revival and Bungalow. *Below.*



1012 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1910. Modified Colonial Revival. Frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, 3 bays, 1-story, 1-bay porch addition to west bay. Original porch removed. One-light transom over door in west bay. *Below.*



1014 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1900. Modified Italianate. Frame, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays, 1-story, 1-bay porch that is not original. Projecting brackets visually support a wide roof eave. Entrance off center in west bay. *Below.*

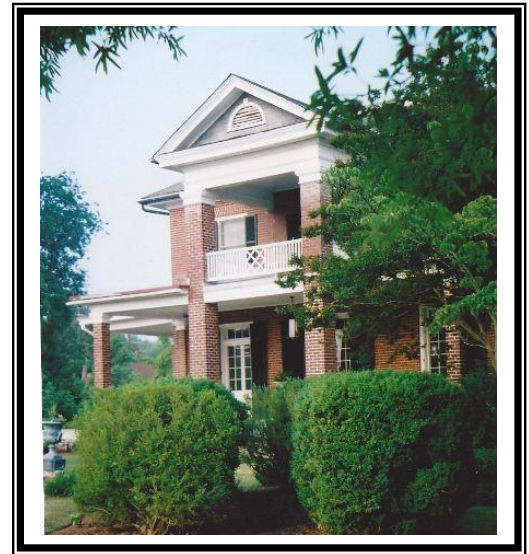


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1016 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1920: Vernacular. Frame, 2 ½ stories, gable roof with low central shed dormer. Exposed dormer rafters. Four bays, 1-bay, 1-story entrance porch was destroyed by hurricane, replaced by small entry, facade altered. Additions to rear. *Below.*

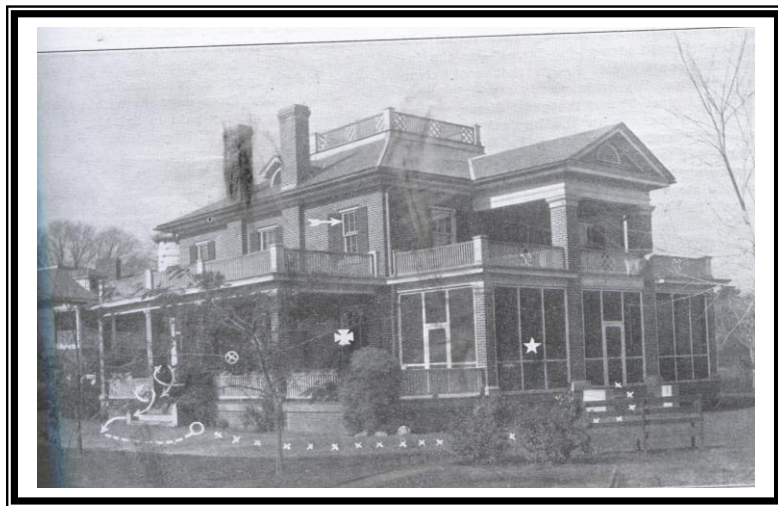


The ancient tree in front of 1016, reputedly the oldest and largest pecan tree in America, was felled by strong winds in the 1980s.



Miami Lodge is at present a private family residence and has been painstakingly restored. The photograph above reflects its present-day appearance.

1100 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1912. Miami Lodge. Colonial Revival. Brick, 3 stories, hipped roof, 3 bays, projecting 1-story, 3-bay balconied porch with giant order (2 stories) brick piers supporting architrave and central-bay gable, side chimneys. Lunette windows in porch tympanum and dormers. House overlooks City Point Wharf and commands an impressive view of the James River. *Below.*



Miami Lodge was originally built as a summer residence for Agnes Eppes Shands, sister of Richard Eppes of Appomattox Plantation, and her husband. Later it became a home for the executives of DuPont and Tubize companies. An early photograph to the left shows screened porches overlooking the river.

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North Side

North of Intersection of Pecan Avenue and Cedar Lane: ca. Mid- 18th Century with 19th Century Additions and Alterations. Appomattox Plantation. Vernacular with Gothic Revival Additions. Frame, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with pedimented dormer windows over first-floor window openings, 7 bays. Central Hall Plan. 6 over 9, double-hung-sash windows on first floor, 6 over 6, double-hung-sash windows in dormers. 4 over 4, double-hung-sash windows in central, second floor pavilion. Built on the site of an earlier house. Owned by Captain Francis Eppes. The plantation was used as Grant's headquarters during the Civil War. President Lincoln visited here several times in 1864. Property of the National Park Service.

Below.



General Ulysses S. Grant's Cabin



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1015 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1840, 1916. Bonaccord. Modified Greek Revival/Colonial Revival. Brick, 2 ½ stories, gable roof, 3 bays, 1-story, 4-bay, shed roofed, “L” shaped Colonial Revival porch. Colonial Revival additions to the rear (north) and front porch (south). Once occupied by General William H. Cocke, Superintendent of Virginia Military Institute. Property of the National Park Service. *Right.*



1105 Pecan Avenue: ca. 1910. Naldara. Colonial Revival. Frame, 2 ½ stories, cross gable roof, Palladian window in gables, 2-story porch. Columned porch faces the James River. Property of the National Park Service. *Middle and Bottom Right.*



APPENDIX C: THE STREETS OF CITY POINT

Water Street

Water Street runs parallel to the James River waterfront. It was here that Sir Thomas Dale laid out a settlement he called Bermuda City, later called City Point. During the Civil War the waterfront was the site of one of the world's largest seaports. Until the mid-1930's general stores, warehouses, and commercial establishments lined the waterfront. Today the site is a part of the Petersburg National Battlefield, City Point Unit, and is used as a park.

